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WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WERKLY—Two Dollars per annum, advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and r cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three blars, if not paid within six months from the time of TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY-Four Dollars per man, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars

and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five

Terms of Advertising. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be in absequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. dvertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will so appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our harges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows

One square, 6 months, (14 lines to a square,) \$10 Two squares, 6 months, Three squares, 6 months,

limited number of advertisements will be taken for the city paper, but no deduction will be made on any but arly advertisements-these will be inserted for one-fourth ss than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, ill be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both paes for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months. The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months the year, free of charge.

Subscribers and others who may wish to send money Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. pts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC., 31, 1853.

THE NEW YEAR.

We tender to our readers the compliments of the eason, and wish them, at the beginning of the new ear, all of prosperity and happiness which they can easonably desire.

The past year has been, in many respects, a most eventful one. While the elder nations have been vexed with discordant counsels and plunged in the calamies of anarchy and war, these States have been blesswith peace, concord, and a rapid but at the same ime solid advancement in the arts, sciences, and ineed in whatsoever is chiefly calculated to improve and elevate human character and human institutions. Nor has the present any thing in it to cause us to look with foreboding upon the revelations of the aproaching year. Those questions, of so delicate and ital a nature, which but a brief period since disturbed all classes and conditions of the people, threatning, as many feared, a disruption of the Confederacy and civil strife, have been settled; and it should e the earnest prayer of all, of whatsoever party, that no hand may be permitted to bring them up from their repose. So far as the official head of the Republic is connected with these questions, we have his word solemnly given, and the record of his life before us, as a guarantee that he will discountenance, in the promptest and sternest manner, any and all efforts, come from what quarter they may, to renew a controversy so full of peril to our institutions and

the hopes of man. All the experience of the past, as well as recent and present movements in the Old World, admonish us as a people to avoid "entangling alliances" with other nations, or such interference in their affairs as would justly involve us in their strifes and jealousies. This is the true policy. It is the policy of Washington, of Jackson, of Polk, and of Pierce; nor is it, in any sense, antagonistic to the fullest and strongest expression of our sympathies for oppressed and down-trodden peoples. Over all the world, from distant India to Ireland, the hand of the oppressor, whether disclosed as that of the king, the emperor, or the aristocrat, is still lifted in its bloody and perfidious work; yet the great idea of nationalities has taken deep hold on the minds of the masses, and as they struggle up from beneath the darkness which blinds and the despotisms that consume, we would have them look hitherward, and take new courage from the light which burns with so steady and glorious a lustre in the western hemisphere. Let us give them words of encouragement and hope, as well as the benefit of our example; we know of no treaties, we have heard of no international law which can prevent a free people from uttering declarations on their own soil in behalf of human liberty, or denunciations, if they choose, of infamous misgovernment and cold-blooded despotism on the part of aristocracies and kings. Let us continue to speak as Mr. Webster did in his Hulsemann letteras President Pierce speaks in his Inaugural; and as Mr. Marcy has recently done in his masterly reply to the Austrian Minister. Thus far now, and no farther; but the dawn of a more commanding day for this Republic in the affairs of all nations, is already visible. If these States remain united, and go forward gathering power and growing stronger in resources and numbers in proportion to their growth in the past, they will soon reach a period in position in the world's affairs, the responsibilities of ich will bear little comparison with those now n us. International law, the work mainly of by governments-or rather the emanation of anticipations have led its friends to believe.

But we have digressed. The year now closing has been one of unpreceden-I prosperity for North Carolina. All her interests are felt the vivifying touch of increased and varied of the vivifying touch of increased and varied of freight—nothing was saved. Her cargo was valued for ferile regions, are becoming more and more fertile regions, are becoming more and more sical and mental improvement now so auspleiously solid over the region of the first in the action asked for its regard to this proposition. We Mark with the first in the action asked for its regard to this proposition. We Work.

The entire less by this fire is estimated at between one and two millions.

It in the session of Congres for the benefit of particular companies. It think there is no impropriety at the last session of Congres for the benefit of particular companies. It think there is no impropriety of such of freight—nothing was saved. Her cargo was valued at \$600,000. She was insured for \$300,000, the great to fire a strength of the people should look to other mail facilities for several tide hast session of Congres for the benefit of particular companies. It think there is no impropriety of the cargo was valued for the regard to this proposition.

New York.

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New York.

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The other last particular companies and in the offices in the action asked for its regard to this proposition. New York.

The other last particular companies prosperity for North Carolina. All her interests

ands more or less circumscribed and darkened by

kingly rule-will undergo important changes; the

nterpretation will be, not as despots would have it,

ut according to the understanding and the will of

ee self-governing States. The mere word of the

resident of the United States, uttered to the Con-

gress and approved by the representatives of the

cople and of the States, is yet destined to exert a

nore potent influence on the world's affairs than the

dicts of all kings and emperors combined.

poor boys as well as of the rich-are coming out into the light; the school-house, the privilege to enter it for instruction, without money or price, is a right which all can claim, and which, in its results for good upon posterity, cannot be overstated or overestimated. The system of Internal Improvements now in existence, will be maintained; and other works will, in due time, be added, until the blue waters of Beaufort Harbor and of Wilmington shall be united by Railway to the blue mountains of the West, and until all portions of the State shall either directly or indirectly realize the benefits of these improvements. The work before the public men and people of the State, however, is as arduous as it is important and noble; our Common Schools must be still further improved—our rivers, where it is practicable, must be cleared and rendered navigableroads, rail and plank, must be constructed-our mineral wealth of iron, gold, silver, copper, coal, marble and the like must be developed; and the primary interest, Agriculture, in all its branches, will encouragement and fostering aid of government. In a word, the new year, as it approaches with blessings upon its wings for the laborious and deserving,

any civilized State. Mind-the strong minds of the

demand, as heretofore, and we trust will receive, the calls upon all men every where within our borders, to rouse themselves to their duties and responsibilities, and to bear a part-an active and heartfelt part -in the work of enlightening and elevating mind, and of advancing, by all just and feasible means, all the industrial interests of the State. To attempt to stand still is at once to fall behind; indeed, we might as well bid the cataract pause in its fall as to expect our sister States to wait for us in the race of progress. Let us then, on! profiting as best we may by their experience. If they have made mistakes or committed errors, let us endeavor to avoid them; if they have built up markets within their own limits, and given their preference always for works tending to their own seaboard, let us do the same, assured that like causes must produce like effects, and that a policy which contributes to the prosperity of any one Southern Atlantic State, cannot be a doubtful one for our own.

The writer or speaker, good reader, who may adwill find his subjects greatly enlarged compared with | all the means we can lay our hands up those only briefly alluded to here; and not the least bright in the series, and not the least grateful to his feelings, will be that of the past progress, the condition, and future prospects of North Carolina.

And now, if our kind readers will pardon us the apparent egotism, we may add that this issue closes the tenth year of our communings, chats, conversations with and communications to them. Our duties have been responsible and arduous; but labor is not unpleasant, especially when it brings with it the rewards of friendships which we have enjoyed, and a sense that we have been, in some degree, not altogether useless in our place during this period. We enter the new year with a light heart, and with strong faith in the people and in our cherished principles. The past, so far as this press is concerned, is the only pledge we can offer as to its future course. We do not fear the people, because we have dared to tell them the truth, as we shall do again, if occasion should require it; but we are one of them, and our first duty is to them. We shall stand by our princioles, by party organization, by FRANK PIERCE and the Federal Constitution; and in relation to State affairs, we expect to maintain the positions occupied in the last campaign. In all things indifferent, as we observed some weeks since, we are ready to concilate and compromise; but principles and organization we never surrender. Principles is the ship, organization is the anchor; when the storm beats there can be no hope for the vessel if the anchor should

And now, good reader-we mean that one who hath borne with our imperfections and our errors during past years, and who is ready to go with us through the vicissitudes and struggles of the next-

'tis to thee that we would drink!" "Wer't the last drop in the well, And I gaming on the brink, Ere my fainting spirit fell,
"Tis to thee that I would drink!"

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD. The Directors of this Road held their regular quar-

terly meeting at Charlotte on the 21st instant. We learn that no business of special importance was transacted. The President reported a purchase of 4,000 tons additional iron, making with what has been purchased for the 1st division, 13,000 tons as yet contracted for, or enough to lay 138 miles of the road. The new purchese is to be shipped in February or March, and is to be applied to the 2d division. Some 7,000 tons of iron are lying at Charlotte for the 4th division, and 2,000 more, perhaps, have been landed at Charlotte. The laying of the track from Charlotte will be commenced as early in the approaching year as it can be done. The Company, we learn, will do this itself; competent superintendents have been engaged, and efforts are making to

hire the requisite number of hands. No selection has yet been made of a location for the principal machine shops.

Twelve miles and a half of the 1st division have been laid down with iron.

We also learn that the accounts from the survey of the Western Extension indicate that a more favorable route to Asheville may be had than the fondest

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A most destructive fire occurred in New York City on the 27th. The following establishments were destroyed: Treadwell & Sons, D. W. Mainwaring & Co., Jones & Rowland, C. Harris & Co., R. W. Reynolds & Co., Dusenberry's large Bell Foundry and Davidson & Coring's Crockery store. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire extended to the shipping, destroying a large number of vessels.

The great ship Republic, the packet ship Joseph Warren, and the clipper Red Wing were totally destroyed. The Republic was scuttled, but the water

CREDIT ON RAILROAD IRON.

We present below some remarks by Mr. Clingman, of this State, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, in support of his proposition to give a credit to importers of railroad iron :

MR. CLINGMAN. I ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "A bill to give credit to importers of railroad iron;" of which previous notice has been given. There was no objection, and the bill was read a first and second time by its title.

MR. CLINGMAN. This is a subject, Mr. Speaker, which we frequently had before the last Congress, but which was not acted upon. I do not know what is the present feeling of this House, but I think there is a strong necessity for the passage of such a law at this time. In the last Congress it may, perhaps, be remembered that the proposition failed by a single vote on one occasion. At that time there were five members out of the House who had promised me on the previous day that they would be present to vote for the proposition. I only mention this fact to show it was a more accident that a provision similar to the one of the bill I submit did not take effect at the last Congress.

You will also recollect, Mr. Speaker, that during the last Congress we allowed several companies credit on the terms proposed in this bill; but we did not succeed in passing any general law. It is a simple matter, and I presume that every member of the House has an opinion upon it now.

I beg leave to remind gentlemen, that within the last eighteen months there has been an enormous rise in the price of railroad iron. Less than two years ago it could be had for forty dollars per ton in this country, after paying all the duties and charges, and now it is worth nearly eighty dollars per ton to the consumer here. The consequence is, that many of the States and companies which began to execute works with sufficient capital two years ago, find, owing to this great rise, that it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to proceed.

I also understand, Mr. Speaker, that the money is not needed at this time in the Treasury. We have a large surplus on hand. My bill proposes a credit of four years. In all probability at the end of that period, the Government may need the money very much. If the duty goes into the Treasury now, instead of what I propose, it will be expended before that time, when it may be wanted.

I think therefore, as a financial measure, it would be a wise policy to throw the receipt of this money four years ahead, leaving the present surplus in the Treasury to-be exhausted, for the construction of national vessels, or for any other purpose which the House may propose; and if it turns ouf that at the end of four years, we are involved in some wardress you on the commencement of the year 1864, and we are getting to be a warlike people, and need ey will come in very opportunely. I think it would have been well, perhaps, for the Secretary of the Treasury to have recommended this as one of the means by which to get rid of the surplus revenue which we are now receiving from year to year. If the proposition which he has made in his report should be adopted and carried into effect, the reduction of the revenue would not take place until a year from next January, and, in the mean time, there will have been a large accumulation. I prose, then, with a view of trying the sense of the ouse, to move-

Mr. Skelton, (interrupting.) I would ask the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman] whether it would not be well to include in the bill the importing merchants of the United States?

Mr. CLINGMAN. That raises a question which I vill discuss, with great pleasure, with the gentleman from New Jersey at another time. There are two reasons why that should not be done. First, the price of goods, generally, has not undergone any reat rise during the last eighteen months, and in he next place, these importations by merchants are importations for private purposes, while the other is an importation for railroads, which are made by the States and Companies for the benefit of the public, nd especially the great agricultural interests. have no doubt the farmers of the country are willing to pay taxes whenever the Government stands in need of them. I submit, however, that they ought not to be compelled to pay cash duties when hey are not needed for any purpose whatever. I know there is a certain interest in this House which is represented with more fidelity than any other interest under the Government; and notwithstanding it has a large number of representatives upon this floor, who are faithful, diligent, and zealous, it also has a large outside representation here, which is op-

erating more strongly-Mr. Skelton, (interrupting.) I am not here as the representative of the iron interest, by any means; but I desire to have an eye to all the interests of our

MR. MEACHAM. I rise to a question of order. I is that the gentleman has no right, during the call upon the States for petitions, to present this bill and discuss the question, before it comes before the

MR. CLINGMAN. The question is upon the engrossment of the bill. The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the question

MR. CLYNGMAN. I did not intend to detain the House long. I was saying that we have had, for the last few years, a remarkable condition of things. There is no necessity for collecting these taxes from the farmers, and yet this iron interest is not willing that the Government should indulge the tax payers, when it does not need the money. Its representatives come up here from time to time, and insist that the Government shall collect its taxes forthwith They fight this matter as though I proposed to get into their private purses. They claim a sort of prescriptive right to have the whole country taxed for their benefit; and hence, when any proposition of this kind comes before them, gentlemen identified with that particular interest, throw all manner of obstacles in its way; not being content merely that the whole country should be heavily t xed for their bencfit, they also insist that the taxes shall be collected without delay. I ask for the reading of this bill, and then I propose to move the previous question, and put it on its passage.

The bill was then read, as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That in all cases of the importation of railrord iron for the period of two years from the passage of this act, upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that said iron has been imported bona fide, for the use of some railroad in the United States, it may be lawful for those importing the same, if they desire it, instead of paying in cash the duties now levied, to give bonds with approved security, conditioned to pay the said duties with interest, at the end of four years from the date of the importation: Procided, That if, at any time hereafter, it should appear any importation had not been made bono fule for the useof some railroad, then, besides the duties then due, fifty per centum additional shall be payable to the

iron for the use of railroads has been imported, and on which the duties have not already been paid.

Mr. C. It will be seen that this bill is similar in its provisions to several other bills which were passed

they will allow this cradit to be given; and, whether the tariff be modified or not, let the people take the chance of the benefit of any changes which may be made in their favor. If not, we shall, at any rate, get the money when we want it. It is not needed now. I hope that all who are favorable to the proposition will assist me in relieving railroad companies of the duties upon iron. If the bill goes to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, or the Committee on Ways and Means, we will never reach it. I hope all who are for reliet, in any form, will come up at this time, and help to pass this as a temporary measure, leaving the question of repeal or reduction of duties to be investigated

子公司经济的政策,以对于11 有规则的对土口的,有关的政策的公司的证据。

hereafter. I therefore move the previous question. Mr. Horsron. I ask the gentleman if he will not withdraw the demand for the previous question, in order that I may suggest a slight modification of his bill? The gentleman's argument is, that within the last eighteen months or two years a great rise has taken place in the price of railroad iron. The railroads in my own State, and particularly the railroad in my own district, have been importing and paying duties within the last twelve or eighteen months, and I desire to have them relieved by the same process by which others are relieved.

MR. CLINGMAN. The railroads of which the gentleman speaks are in the same condition with some of my own State that have already paid. The bill which I have introduced, however, covers all cases where duties are not paid, this being as much as I suppose it practicable to accomplish.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I move to lay the bill upon the table. I am opposed to this manner of reducing the tariff.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I demand the year and nays upon that motion. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken and there wereyeas 81, nays 104; as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Appleton, David J. Bayley, Belcher, Benson, Bliss, Carpenter, Chandler, Chrisman, Cox, Crocker, Cumming, Curtis, Cutting, Dawson, Dean, Dick, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Grow, Hastings, Howe, Hughes, George W. Jones, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, McCulloch, Macdonald Mayall, Mecham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Andrew Oliver, Packer, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Preston, Pringle, David Ritchie, Robbins, Russell, Sabin,

Sage, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith. Stratton, Straub, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Wade, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Henrick B. Wright-81.

NAYS-Messrs. Abererombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Thomas H. Bayly, Ball Barksdale, Barry, Benton, Bissell, Bocock, Bovce, Brooks, Bugg, Lewis D. Campbell, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chase, Chastain, Churchweil, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Craige, Culiom, John G. Davis, Dent, Dowdell, Dunbar, Eddy, Edmundson, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Ewing, Faulkner, Goode Greenwood, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Harrison, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, Keitt, Kidwell, Knox, Lane, Lindley, McMullin, Mc-Queen, Mace, Macy, Maxwell, May, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Noble, Norton, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Parker, John Perkins, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Pratt. Puryear, Ready, Reese, Riddle, Thomas Ritchev. Rogers, Ruffin, Sapp, Seward, Shaw, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith George W. Smyth, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton. Hestor L. Stevens, Andrew Stuart, Tracy, Tweed. Walbridge, Walsh, Warren, Elihu B. Washburne.

Weils, John Wentworth, and Zollicoffer-104. So the House refused to lay the bill upon the ta-MR. COBB. I ask the gentleman from North Car-

olina to accept a modification. Mr. CLINGMAN, I will do so with pleasure, and had made a modification myself, but prefer to take his modification.

The amendment, as proposed by Mr. Cobb, was then read as follows: Provided further, That in all cases of extension there shall be paid at the rate af six per cent, interest per annum by such person thus extending.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. If the House refuse to second the demand for the previous question, the bill can be then referred.

Mr. CLINGMAN. Let the modification be made. A motion was subsequently made to lay the bill and amendment upon the table, but was negatived, yeas 86, nays 95. The bill, with the amendment, was then referred to the Committee of Ways and

JUDGE RUFFIN ON THE COUNTY COURT BENCH.-The Greensborough Patriot, referring to Judge Ruffin as Chairman of Alamance County Court, says:

"Judge Ruffin, on resigning his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina accepted the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Alamance, and now acts as chairman of the Special Court for said county.

Judge R. exercises more authority, while on the bench, than is usual with the Magistrates in a County Court; yet he does it in such a mild, courteous and unassuming manner, as to give general satisfaction; and we suppose that while he acts as Chairman, there will hardly be an appeal from the County to the Superior Court.

When on the State docket, the Judge dispenses justice a little the fastest of any presiding officer we ever saw. The Prosecuting Attorney has but little to do, except to arrange and bring out the evidence. when, without pleading, the case is submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge, who explains to them in a few words what the law is, when the jury will asually in a few minutes render their verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the evidence may justify. Judge R. also charges the grand jury as carefully as the best of Judges of the Superior Court.

The Court business is greatly facilitated by having so able a presiding officer; thus saving to the county a considerable item of expense. Judge R. is universally admitted to be the greatest jurist in this State. if not in the United States; consequently it is impossible for every county to bring such talent and legal ability to their aid, in the administration of justice. But in nearly every county in the State there could be found men of sufficient talent and legal knowledge, if their services were brought into requisition, to greatly improve the efficiency and usefulness of our County Courts, and save many a dollar to the respective counties. Then we should no longer hear | man for us. the complaint, that the County Courts are almost a

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, dated Salisbury:

"Our North Carolina Road is progressing slowly. Some contractors have not broken ground on a large United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be extended to all cases when that part of the line west of the Yadkin, (50 miles,) since his election at Salisbury in July, but is expected along next week. There is some iron at Charlotte, but not sills enough to put it upon, nor hands to put it down with; but after 1st January, we hope for a beginning. The Road is progressing slowly, and your people should look to other mail facilities for several years yet to come."

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 25th, bringing latest dates from Europe.

The greatest naval battle since Navarino has been fought between the Turks and Russians, with terrific loss of life. The total destruction is twenty-one ships of war, with several transports. On the 30th November the entire Russian fleet from Sabastopol, under admiral Menchi-Koff, consisting of twenty-four sail, appeared off the Turkish harbor of Senope, where Vice Admiral Osman-Bey lay with fourteen Turkish vessels. The tattle immediately commenced, and the shore batteries, being of no use, the Russians succeeded in forcing the harbor. The Turks fought with desperation, refusing to surrender. They held out until one ship after another was sunk, blown up, or destroyed. Seven Turkish frigates, two corvettes, one steamer, and three transports, with several thousand men, were totally lost, the men all perishing. Osman Bey, the Vice Admiral, was taken prisoner. The Turks, notwithstanding the destruction of all their vessels, sunk seven Russian sloops, three frigates and two steamers. The battle lasted only one hour. The remainder of the Russian fleet was so shattered that it could scarcely reach Sebastopol.

All Europe was highly excited, and the opinion was general that a European war can no longer be. averted.

This naval fight, it is considered, is upon the whole as disastrous to the Russians as the Turks. The latter people have astopished the world by their enthusiasm and bravery. They have crossed the Danube in the face of winter and the foe, and in all their contests up to this one they have gained signal triumphs over Russia. The latest news is that they have not recrossed the Danube, but a large force in possession of Kalafat, have advanced ten miles towards Krajo va, and constructed an entrenched camp. There must then be strong divisions of the two armics confronting each other between these places, and the daily expectation was that a decisive battle would be fought.

It appears to be certain that negotiations are entirely concluded, Russsia having announced her determination to continue the war. The army of Poland has been ordered to the seat of hostilities. In the meantime Turkey holds her own at all points upon

What is to be the result of this war it is impossible to foresec. Weak on her frontiers, with the powers of Caucasus against her-the brave Circaseians on her flank-her Asiatic provinces ripe for revolt-Poland only awaiting an opportunity, and Turkey thus far a full match for her-Russia would seem to be in serious peril. But her resources are immense, and the iron will of her ruler has not as yet been fully tested.

War once actively progressing between Turkey and Russia, with Poland and the other provinces of the latter in revolt, Prussia and Austria could not stand aloof; and if they should be involved. Hungary, Italy and Germany would once more light the torch of revolution. Large events are on the wing. A general European war would be felt in all portions of the earth; but it could not fail to add to the prosperity of a neutral, like the United States, who would be in a condition and possess the means to feed the armies of the hostile powers.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

The demand for cotton in Liverpool, on the 14th instant, was but moderate. Sales of the three last days 15,000 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts of England had slightly improved.

Flour had advanced one shilling and sixpence per barrel. Corn was unchanged. Demand for sugar good, and coffee in active demand with prices un-

The Argus tells of a project warmly entertained by the citizens of Edenton and the neighboring counties, for establishing a railroad from that town to connect with the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad at Deep Creek, and that they are so satisfied of its advantages and success, that they are prepared to subscribe the requisite amount for its construction. It is also stated that two wealthy planters are understood to be ready to head the list with a subscription of \$25,000 each. We wish them success in the undertaking, with all our hearts, and shall gladly hail the new road as a valuable auxiliary to our Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, as well as an additional tributary to the trade of our city. The distance it is thought will not exceed fifty miles.

Norfolk Herald.

Opposition, "A certain amount of opposition, says John Neal, "is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition. Opposition is what he wants, and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the native toil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lays down by the wayside, to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the wind blows, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that

GOVERNOR. We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. John W. Ellis, to the editor of the Standard declining to permit his name to come before the Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor. That Judge ELLIS would be entirely acceptable to his party we have no doubt, and we should take pleasere in giving him our hearty support were he a candidate for the office. It is not our design to express any preference at present. We have confidence in the Convention that it will select a worthy man

By the way it is time the Democracy of the State were up and doing. The Whig Convention will meet 21st February. We should hold our Convention as soon as possible after that time. It is time primary meetings were being held and delegates appointed.—Salisbury Banner.

STATISTICS OF I. O. O. F. The following is an abstract of the annual reports of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges made to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1853, as compared with similar tables for the year 1852: 1853. \$1,309,259 \$1,161,881

For the Standard. WILEESBORO', N. C., Dec. 16th, 1853. Mr. Holden: The enquiry is often made, "Who will the Democrats run for Governor next year?" The answer cannot be given until after the assemb of our Convention, though many names have been suggested as proper persons to whom to trust our fortunes in that crisis. It is certainly gratifying to us to know that we are not scarce of the material: there are many persons who have done good service for their party, the State and the nation, and who would be an honor to either State or nation in either representative or Executive branches-men who have proved their steel in every contest, and shown themselves worthy of confidence in every emergency. From among those we are to select some one to be our standard-bearer in the next Gubernatorial campaign; it is perfectly right and proper that we should discuss the claims of our different favorites, and what quarreling we have to do do, it before the nomination is made, and, after that, lay aside all individual pref-erences, and make an old-fashioned "long pull, strong pull, and pull altogether." There is no doubt but that there is a considerable Democratic majority at this time in the Old North State, and, according to that true republican doctrine, that the majority should always rule, it becomes the imperative duty of the Democrats to elect our next Governor; this we can undoubtedly do if we are but united, and as there have been some little dissentions lately in our ranks it should be quite an essential part of the de-liberations of our Convention to select some man who has not been connected in any way with these dissensions, and who would be most likely to unite all our forces as one man. Among the persons most likely to bring about such a unanimity of sentiment, would beg leave to suggest the name of Maj. M. S. STOKES, of Wilkes, than whom a truer wool-dyed Democrat cannot be found any where in the bounds of the State. Maj. Stokes is a man of a high order of talent, chivalrous and brave, and, owing in part to his happy connection with the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, there is perhaps no man in the State so generally popular.

It may be objected that he is without any practical experience in political life, but this can be no disparagement to his ability, or to his strength be-fore the people, for there are few men better posted up in the political history of the country and of parties, than he; and the ability to govern, which he has shown in another capacity, is a sure criterion of his success at the helm of State; and should he be the choice and nominee of our Covention he would undoubtedly bear our standard in triumph at the polls in next August, be an honor to the State as her Governor, and show himself worthy of the confidence of the party which had elevated him to that

In connection with this subject, it is highly important that the time and place of the assembling of the Democratic Convention should be early known, so that there would be ample time for the calling of the County Conventions at the first round of Courts in the year, for the purpose of appointing delegate the State Convention. We of the West intend ing a largely increased delegation to our next al-Convention, and we wish to have plenty of ting the mustering of our forces. We have hererice occupied such a "splendid" minority that we ion, hardly had the courage to "face the music," few "more splendid" victories have elated us so the we intend to put on "the whole armour," and conlinue to fight untill the great "Western reserve" of North Carolina shall be redeemed from the thraldom of missnamed Whiggery, and shall occupy, politicaly, that position which the interests of the State and the progress of the age require she should. WILKES.

For the Standard. BURNSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 14, 1858. W. W. Holden, Esq. -Sir: In your paper of the 7th inst., you state that in the case United States ce. John B. Woodfin for forgery the Counsel for defendant obtained a continuance. This is a mistake, and one that ought to be corrected as Mr. Badger, John H. Bryan, and Gen. Edney, my counsel, done every thing they could to force the United States into a trial, but all to no effect, as the paper upon which I was charged with forgery had been lost by those representing the United States. I, Sir, came to your City in June last to be tried upon the Bills first ound, and the government came to the conclusion that no conviction could be made; consequently sent new Bills and bound me over to November term. I again came to stand my trial and the very paper upon which I was charged was lost. Judge Waynecontined the case solely on the ground of this paper

being lost, and entirely against our will. We, Sir, never have been afraid to meet this case legally or personally, and we wish the public distinctly to understand, that these continuances were against our will. As we expect to review this whole matter after a final decision, we forbear saying more at present. We think it due that you publish this note to show that I am not inclined to dodge in this matter.

Very Respectfully, JOHN B. WOODFIN.

KINDNESS. Would it not please you to pick up & string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, and precious stones, as you pass along the streets? It would make you feel happy for a month to come. Such happiness you can give to others. How, do you ask? By dropping sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones which can never be lost, of which none can deprive you. Speak to that orphan child see the diamonds drop from her cheek. Take the hand of that friendless boy—bright pearls flash in his eyes. Smile on the sad and dejected—a joy suffuses is check more brilliant than the most splendid precions stones. By the wayside, mid the city's din, and at the fireside of the poor, drop words and smiles to cheer and bless. You will feel happier when resting on your pillow at the close of day, than if you had picked up a score of perishing diamonds. The latter fade and crumble in time—the former grow brighter with age, and produce happier reflections

Hon, W. P. MANGUM. From the Hillsborou Recorder we learn that this distinguished politician and statesman was chairman of a Whig meeting that place on the 2d instant. Being called on for a speech he declined, stating that he did not expect ever to make another political speech; but he would say one thing, which was, that "he hoped every Whig would go home resolved to do his duty." Now it would be a great pity indeed if the Scott Whigs of this State should permit. Mr. Mangum to adhere to this rash determination of his, "never to make another political speech."

Every body knows how harmonious was the

Every body knows how harmonious was the understanding between Mr. Mangum and the leading Whigs of this State just before the nomination of Gen. Scott. It is true they berated him soundly for procuring Gen. Scott's nomination; but since they have all repented of the abuse they heaped on him and his candidate, they ought certainly to reward Mr. Mangum for the wonderful sagacity he displayed in connection with Scott's nomination. They ought to send him to the Senate. There probably he might carry out his purpose never to make another political speech.

Asherille News.

SENDING MONEY BY MAU. An important decision has lately been made by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The question was whether money remitted from a debter to a creditor by mail, and lost in the transit, released the debtor from the obligations of the debt. The chief justice decided, that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how, and the defendent having complied with the request by remitting through the mail, as was the custom with others to do, the debtor would not be held liable to make good the loss. The judge held that all previous decisions to the contrary were errodeous.

Spring, Repub. Spring. Repub.